JUDGMENT SUSPENDED.

Credit Mobilier's Shameless Sinners Scoffing at Sackcloth and Ashes.

THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENCE.

A Prolonged War of Words in the Cause of Truth and Justice.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Exhaustive Argument of General Banks in Support of Poland's Report.

BROOKS' TALL DEFENDER.

Ben Butler Squinting at Congressional Corruption and Defending Ames.

AN OBLIQUE VIEW OF THE CASE.

Savage Attack of the Member from Dutch Gap on the Independent Press.

TENNESSEE TAKES A HAND.

Bingham Boiling Over with Bile and Bitter Because He's Bit.

A VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1873. The second day of the debate in the House upon the report of the Poland Committee did not bring but such a large crowd as the first day. The galleries were packed, however, to their utmost capacity, and later in the day the hallways-became again crowded. Mr. Platt, of Virginia, after the reading of the journal, moved that ladies who could pot find room in the galleries be admitted to the floor, as yesterday, and upon a vote by tellers it was found that two-thirds did not agree in favor of admitting them. The heartrending intelligence being conveyed to the fair outsiders, there was much wailing among a large number of belies from up town, who had such a jolly time firting with Longressmen yesterday.

There was not a full attendance on the part of members until the afternoon, although all of the leaders were present from the first. Oakes Ames, when he came to his desk, found thereon

A BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET, Bent by some enthusiastic lady admirer from the galleries. The veteran shovel-maker's face was lit with a half smile as he took out some letter paper and commenced writing. He did not, however, take much interest in the proceedings during the early session. His display of feeling yesterday ems to have been followed by indifference.

After the reading of the journal Poland spoke his part he was willing to have it go on until the and of the session if the House so willed it. There was an attempt made here by several of the leaders to have the debate finished to-day and a vote taken to-morrow after the reading of the journal; but this failed. The number of statesmen who wish to go down to history at the tail end of a buncombe speech in this matter is daily increasing. Dan Voorhees had the floor for the first hour. There was considerable attention given to his appearance. Mr. Voorhees, the "tall sycamore of the Wanash," as his constituents prayfully call him, came early down the aisie to the side of Eldridge, of Wisconsin. He gave way then for a few mopients to Beck, of Kentucky. Beck is

A NOISY, DEMONSTRATIVE SPEAKER. physical struggles. As he spoke to-day vociferating style he everything pertaining to the Credit Mobiller transaction, but all the while it was apparent his real intent was to shield the offenders from

legislative justice. After him Voorhees stood up, with all the ease of a practised debater, and signified his intention of using the balance of the hour for himself. There was a very flattering stience, as Voorhees was known to all as a good talker, and the ingenuous public are fond of listening to good talkers, even if their silvery tongues are used for gilding over sullied virtue. Dan was as tragic as a heavy villain in a melodrama. There was an affectation of perfect decorum and an assumption of grave parliamentary dignity which did not mit ill upon the auburn-haired, broad-shouldered osier statesman, who represented in his speech the sentiments of a large minority on his side of

DAN VOORHEES' SPEECH.

The popular rumor was right. Daniel appeared in the character of Brooks' lawyer, and made a speech which can only find a parallel in the pleas of criminal lawyers for prisoners charged with high crimes before a petit jury. Doubtless out in Indiana, where juries give the case to the man who makes the best argument, Dan might have sucseeded in clearing his client. But here, before a jury of Congressmen, his arguments especial effect. Brooks listened to him with a peculiar rapture on his sallow face, and smacked his lips alternately over Voorhees' sonorous sentences and over a glass of port wine which he had on his desk beside him. The eloquent speaker would walk the alsle in his easy manner

A VOLLEY OF RHETORIC into space, and then he would retreat in good back up the aisle, where, under the wing of the incorruptible Eidridge, he would discharge a fire of brilliant sophistry and imagination. Dan tried to work upon the sympathies of his audience. He spoke of Brooks' long life, and likened his character to an eak—he might have gone further and likened him to an Oakes—which had withstood the storms of ages and was now unshaken amid the present hurricane of denunciation. A took at Brooks at this juncture, listening with all the querulous interest of an invalid, and the thought of his real status before the House, made Mr. Veorhees' simile seem rather ridiculous.

The member from Indiana then alluded touchto his departure from Congress. Said he, involuntarily invited moisture to one's eyes, "I am seen to leave this Hosse, never to return." (Aw-in) pause. Sobs from the galleries.) Still deeper sant his voice as he said. "I shall never return."
The grief in the galleries at this announcement was increased. In the reporters' gallery the front row of correspondents had handkerchiefs to their eyes and forbore to take notes for several minutes. of unbiassed persons, it is thought he did his duty

AS COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE. His percration was strictly after the fashion of a lawyer with a desperate case, falling with malice aforethought upon an unsuspecting jury, in order to steal away their judgment and lead them blind fold to an unjust verdict for his client.

At the close of Voorhees' remarks there was faint applause in the ladies' gallery among the fair ones, but a stern injunction from the Speaker that if the applause was repeated the galleries would be cleared checked this outburst of feminine feel-

ing. Job Stevenson, being kindly granted a few moments by Judge Riblack, who was to follow Voornees, fell upon the subject tooth and nail for the brief space allotted to him. If he had had more time, more attention paid to him and less rancor in his speech he might have made some points. Judge Niblack, at the closing of the above-men-tioned member's remarks, yielded another portion of his hour to Whitthorne, a democratic member from Tennessee. Whitthorne was a surprise. The democratic side had thus far shown itself against purifying Congress, because one of its members was implicated, showing more motives of policy than nonesty. THE MEMBER PROM TENNESSEE.

was just scated opposite Dawes at this juncture, but remembering himself in time he cocked his gold eye-glasses on his little stub nose, and buried his white-locked head in the depths of a newspaper, and never lifted his face out of it until Whitthorne had retired in search of his paper collar after his speech was over. At this period of the day there were quite a number of visitors on the floor, and the crowds in

a number of visitors on the floor, and the crowds in

the galleries were jammed into a more solid mass

WRIGGLING CURIOSITY SEEKERS who had writhed through the crowd that filled the doorways. Judge Niblack occupied the remainder of his time then with a few careful remarks in de-

fence of the report of the committee. His speech

was rather of a judicial character, and not more

than ordinarily interesting. Judge Bingham was the successor of Niblack to the floor. There was

considerable comment upon the arrogance of Bing-

ham, whose presumption in thus rising to speak

ing. When he rose there were quite a number of

distinguished visitors present anxious to hear

what the flerce old gentleman of Johnson impeachment notoriety would have to say. Senator Conk-

ling sat back, just by the side of Fernando Wood.

Back of him was Matt Carpenter, with a soft black

hat crushed in his hand, for the purpose of shading

his eyes. Near the central entrance the pyramidal

curls of the huge-headed "Impeachment Jim Ash-

ley" loomed up; while in the tarong back of the

seats were seen Senator Logan and Postmaster

General Creswell. The rubicand Secretary of the

Navy mingled with Congressmen, and Beau Hick-man (who was a side show during Johnson's im-

peacament) supported his back in a doorway lead-

THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SENATE

gave the whole discussion their most careful at-

tention, for the reason that in a short time the

Senate will be called upon to decide in the case of

Patterson. Bingham first insisted that he should

not be interrupted, and then he opened the floodgates of his wrath and bitter-

huckster women waging war with their nimble tongues. His satire was so keen at times

that it threatened the safety of the auricular

organs of his audience. He walked up and down,

snorting grim defiance to everybody. He anathe-

matized in particular the press who had exposed the corrupt Congressmen and denounced the indigna-

tion of the people as only the clamor of the mob.

He was specially contemptuous when he came to the consideration of purifying Congress, which,

according to John A. Bingham, is an impossible

task under the constitution. He sided with the position of Voorhees and Eugler, that Congress had no jurisdiction to punish the recreant mem-

A LOW, CHEERFUL CHUCKLE-

from a remote corner just to the left of the report-

ers' gallery. Attention being drawn to that quar-

ter, John B. Alley was discovered in a high state of enjoyment, nursing his right leg. Of course, he smiled in his usual deprecating way, and looked

humble immediately when attention was drawn to

Banks closed the debate in a very able speech of

an hour and a half in length. He said a wrong impression had prevailed concerning the report.

It had acquitted none of the Congressmen; it had

only gone as far as it could under the resolution.

If the House wished to authorize more it could do

so. Banks plainly intimated that the other cases

before the consideration of the committee merited

A VIGOROUS PLEA

that the encroachment of these vast moneyed pow-

ers upon honest legislation be checked. W. R.

Roberts, of New York, in a short remark hit the

most vulnerable part of the report, and interrogated Banks upon a point to which the latter

could make no satisfactory answer. At the begin-

ning of Banks' speech Oakes Ames crossed over to

his side, bringing his bouquet with him and sitting

near Banks all through his speech. The vacant

space near the Speaker's desk was filled with spec-

tators. Banks' speech was the ablest of the day,

and was received with the marked attention it deserved. There remain yet to be noted the re-

marks of Mr. Hale, of Maine, who, in a terse, un answerable manner, vindicated Speaker Blaine

from the unjust aspersions cast upon him by the

irrepressible Job Stevenson. At five o'clock the House took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

THE SCENE IN THE EVENING.

After the House had agreed to take a recess and

old Hoax had gathered to his nose the bouquets which the fair damsel from Massachusetts had sent

him, General Butler told old Heax that he would

defend him to the best of his ability. Poland inti-

mated that the debate would be brief, as he should

call the previous question. When the doors opened

this evening there was a more eager crowd await-

ing entrance than at any previous time. The gal-

leries were soon filled, the doorways blockaded,

every seat on the floor occupied, and a crowd of

hungry listeners gathered about the lobby doors.

Blaine opened with his usual hammering with the

gavel, and when the attention of the members had

been commanded. Butler arose and talked for half

an hour about the jurisdiction of the House to expel a member for deeds done not in the body of

Congress. Immediately in front of him stood the

venerable Bishop Poland, and in front of the Bishop, Butler's client, Hoax Ames himself. It was Ash

Wednesday night. Visions of sackcloth and ashes

REMINISCENCES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The days when he was a member of the Massa-

chusetts Legislature, and Butler defended him on certain charges and fought against his expulsion,

all came back to the mind of the hero of Dutch Gap. His was one of those arguments which Choate used to call pettifogging, sounding brass and tinkling

cymbals. His client represented forty millions, and must be fortified by all the disingenousness of a

special pleader. When the ground of jurisdiction had been traversed, Ben went into the photograph business and took Ames' negative on the shiny

skin of Poland's head, to which he addressed his re-marks. Poland veiled his face, yet Butler insisted on talking to the few gray hairs under his nose.

One might have compared the scene to a lawyer berating a Judge for a charge to a jury against his

client. Then came the explanation of

bothered the eyes of the Essex statesman.

attention. He made

bers. As he concluded a chuckle was heard-

He was more voluble than rival

in order to admit some

ing to the cloak room.

Whithorne is a short man, gray-topped and gray whiskers, tipped at the end of his chin. A little grizzly mustache covers his upper lip. Whether purposely or not, he had removed his collar and tie, and looked as stripped for the fight. His gray eyes flashed fire as he spoke. He addressed himself wanted a resolution adopted to the effect that all of the implicated Congressmen be expelled. This was scouted, and provoked a lively scene between to the case of Oakes Ames, and said if Ames was not perjured where were Garfield and Kelley? He Ritchie and Bingham, during which the latter took occasion to call Ritchie "a damned fool." The was in favor of no scapegoats for the purpose of letting other guilty members escape. He wanted friends of Bingham interfered and prevented a further exchange of Billingsgate. all to come in together. He was specially severe on Sam Hooper, who had been almost ignored at the investigation. He regarded Oakes Ames as only Hooper's agent for corruption. Hooper seemed startled at this sudden thrust at him. He

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1873. After the reading of the journal Mr. Polans rose and suggested that there should be a time fixed for closing the debate. So far as the committee was concerned it had no wish to hurry up the debate, but was willing to let it run for the rest of the session if desired. But at the conference of the counsittee this morning it was deemed best to let the House have an opportunity of determining that question, and therefore he would test the sense of the House on a motion to close debate at half-past four

P. M. to-day.

Mr. Bingham (C. M.), of Ohio, suggested that the vote

much as it was a matter within the control of the majority; and the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Poland) could test the sense of the House at any time.

Mr. Vocanuss, (dem.) of Ind., took the floor, but yielded in order that Mr. Ritchie, (dem.) of Md., might suggest a substitute, which he wished to offer for the pending

The substitute was read. It declares that while there is no evidence of criminality in the purchase and sale of Credit Mobilier stock by Messys, ames, Brooks, Dawes, Scofield, Bingham, Kelley and Garfield, yet the circumstances showed a case calling for emphatic condemna-

the substitute effered, and he also declined to yield to a motion for the admission of ladies, but finally yielded for the latter.

Mr. Bzcx, (dem.) of Ky., condemned the whole Credit Mobilier scheme, and declared those members who were cognizant of it as grossly dereited in their duty, naming Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bimpham, of Ohio, who heid that stock and were not incimpated in these proceedings, and also naming Mr. Buther, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bimpham, of Ohio, who heid that stock and were not incimpated in these proceedings, and also naming Mr. Buther, of Massachusetts, who, according to his own testimony before the Wilson Committee, was the counsel who concocted the scheme. He could see no difference between the culpability of these men and that of Mr. Brooks. As to the power of expulsion of members for past offences he could not subscribe to that doctrine. If such a doctrine was to prevait that a man's past misdeeds were always to operate against him Paul would never have been an aposite and there would be no chance for men in the world. The House was making history, and should vote today as if there was no precedent in the past and as if it was establishing a rule for all time to come. He quoted the case of John Morrissey, a gambler and prize fighter, and yet he took his seat in the House and no man dared to raise his voice against him. He remained during his term of election and was as well behaved a member as was ever on the floor. The moment that the precedent was says to give two-thirds of the House the right to expel a member whom they did not like that moment the death peal of liberty was struck.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beck's remarks, Mr. Playr (rep) of Va., moved to suspend the rules and admit ladies to the hall who had not been able to obtain seats in the gallery.

The vote was taken by teliers, and less than two-thirds

trep) of Va., moved to suspend the rules and admit ladies to the hall who had not been able to obtain seats in the gallery.

The vote was taken by tellers, and less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative the motion was lost.

Mr. Hoar moved that the families or members be admitted to the vacant seats in the diplomatic gallery.

The Spraker remarked that the Doorkeeper had reported that yesterday fifteen or twenty members of the Diplomatic Corps had presented themselves at the gallery, and had not been able to gain admittance.

Mr. Hoar suggested that at this late hour there could be no objection to filling the vacant places.

The Spraker remarked that if gentlemen were admitted by courtesy to seats, they were entitled by the same courtesy to select their own time. (Laughter)

THE TALL SYCANORE OF THE WARDSH.

Mr. VOORIESS, of Indians, then took the floor, and made an argument against the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks. Good character, he said, stood for something in this world, and when a man had lived long in a community and won its respect there should be no haste in convicting him when grave charges are brought against him. He argued that there was no evidence of corrupt influence being exercised in the matter, and that weight. If a charge were made that a burgain to assistante a man was entered into it would certainly be a circumstance to show that no attempt a assassination had been made. So in this case. Where was the record—where was the act—showing that Mr. Brooks had acted or voted improperly? Not only had the committee submitted no proof of it, but, so far as Mr. Brooks had been allowed, he had submitted the Honse briced to do a certain thing and not doing it. That was the showing of the committee when the these was the house of the courted to do a certain thing and not doing it. That was the showing of the countries.

John B. Alley, Charles H. Nellson, Benjamin F. Ham and others guitty of perjury. His own mind recolled from the conclusion in that respect to which the committee had arrived.

After fhe hammer fell a further extension of time was granted to Mr. Voorhees. He intimated that the committee had not been very liberal towards Mr. Brooks or given him time to explain away certain matters which seemed to bear heavily against him. He thought that if there was one case which appealed more than another to every sentiment of liberality and kindness it was the case of Mr. Brooks—a man sick and broken in health since his voyage around the world, not broken by a sense of guilt, as he (Voorhees) knew, but by the increase of a manady on him under the nervous exchement naturally produced by his surrounding tree from Mr. Brooks of guilt, as he (Voorhees) knew, but by the increase of a manady on him under the nervous exchement naturally produced by his surrounding tree from Mr. Brooks

I to the chairman of the committee, complaining of the exclusion of testimony in his favor:

Washington, Feb. II—10:35 A. M. How. Lure P. Polann, Chairman, &c.:

Finding your door closed, I demand, before you reach any coff-tuston on my case, what the greatest criminal has a right to demand—a sight of the indictment against me. The only public charge made against me, and upon which I had reason to think the whole case turned, was the charge of McComb, that Mr. Aley gave me fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock to bribe or influence democratic members of Congress. This has been proven by no one; but, on the contrary, disproved by Alley, Dillon, Ham, Nelison and Brooks. If there he any other charge I demand the right of defence upon it and to see the charge, and when it is presented I will undertake to prove negatives to the entire satisfaction of the Court, I will show to all the clerks in the Union Facing Railroad office and in the Credit Mobilier office and by others, that all my managedies.

A FILL AND FAIR THAL.

I have asked you to summon the gove

but Mr. Stevenson refused to yield, saying that he had a great many books and papers to refer to. Mr. Fars advised him to confine himself to the books and to stick to the trait. (Laughter.) Mr. Stravmson went on with his remarks, and referred to the Congressional Globe to show the action of the various leading members of the House on questions affecting the Union Facchie Railread Company. that locality. The press, "that damning engine of slander and libel," had called his honest client a Mephistophelea! Just think of it. Butler's client compared to Satan. Then came the defiant

did not go far enough. He found Oakes Ames guilty not only of triding with the House, but of triding with his own consolence. If Oakes Ames had not perjured himself then his evidences.

SEMINES MESSES. EXILEY AND GARTIELD desper than any other members on the floor. As to Mr. Brooks, he had a knowledge of the Credit Mobilier results and he was guilty. If Mr. Brooks was guilty, what should they say of Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetis, who had the greenment to let Oakes Ames have stock to engine the agreement to let Oakes Ames have stock to engine the agreement to let Oakes Ames have stock to engine the agreement to let Oakes Ames have stock to engine the agreement to let Oakes Ames have stock to engine the agreement to let Oakes Ames have stock to engine the agreement to let Oakes Ames have stock to engine the agreement to let Oakes Ames have stock to engine the guilty. They knew the Frauds that were being perpoirated and it was their duty to expose them. Was the House to compromise this question, or wash to go forward and expel all these members? He was in favor of the latier alternative.

Mr. NISLACK, of Indiana, a member of the select committee, and the fence of the position taken by the committee. As to the foundation of the committee to the theory and made an argument in defence of the position taken by the committee. As to the foundation of the committee was of opinion either that the matters referred to in it had been sufficiently considered, or that they were issumisterial to the issue. No partisan consideration had inhuenced the committee. The question my of the House, but which affected the honor of the government isself, for without an honest Congress an honest faceurity would be of little avail.

Mr. Brusunas, etc. M. of Ohio, took the floor, and preface the committee of the representative of a free people by making against him. The new who undertake to silence use voice of the representative of a free people by making what had not been inapily called in other days, the parliadium of the librates of the p

commanded been to disperse.—"Go tell your master that commands the profession of the Police on receive as order from him." He would say that to those gentlemen who had undertaken to control the action of the House, under the protence, he supposed, that they were the wardens of the protence, he supposed, that they were the wardens of the public interest, and that they were the keepers of the onsciences of the Representatives of a free people. He casked no favors from such men; he did not live by the breath of their mouth. The Representatives of the people were, thank dod, as free under the shield of the constitution as the representatives of the press, and knew just as well how to discharge their duty.

Fassing on to the question of the power of the House to expel a member for acts done before his election, he said that, had as the Credit Mobilier might be, its guilt was covered with a dark eclipse in the presence of the assumption made here that any House of Representatives might usure the power to strip the people of their right to representation on this floor, in accordance with the expressed letter as well as the spirit of their own constitution and laws. He joined issue with the committee:

HE JOINED ISSUE WHIT HER WOR, which demanded a victim. He would have it understood that he interposed the laws of his country not so much in behalf of any single man accused here as in behalf of the rights of a free people, thus attempted to be betrayed and to be overturned by two-thirds of the House in the constitution and the statute laws, and in violation of the constitution and they were placed on all the power of the proposed that their neighbor should be condemned in violation of their oath, in violation of the constitution and the wards of the old law, "the fear of God before his eyes, but instigated by the devil," to break through the restrictions of an oath and the retrenchments of a written constitution, to assert a little petty power in the form of what he called purification. Referring to Mr. Brooks, he said

that the question which it was trying was not so much the right of Messrs. Ames and Brooks, but to representation. He trusted that whatever might be said by the howl of a mob the moral ability of the constitution and the moral ability of the right of a free people to be represented according to their choice would be respected. For himself he was ready to record his yote, and hy his vote to notify all comers that he would ofter no yieltin to the mot through his violated oath and the violated constitution of his country.

Mr. Banks, (lib.) of Mass, then rose and immediately enlisted the closest attention of the members and anditors. Me opened his remarks by an allusion to the all-absorbing importance of the pending question, as evidenced in the crowded galleries and in the overflowing hall. There was also present in the hall a hand which they could not see, a voice they could not hear, a spirit invisible, resistless, that paralyzed the conscience, that clouded the intellect, that deadened the hearts of men here and elsewhere. He aluded to represented by the gigantic moneyed corporations of the country, which seemed to grasp without resistance all power, of every character, here and elsewhere, and which threatened the destruction of the liberties and in situitions of the country. It went from object to object, from power to power, with remorseless will. It controlled the press, it swallowed up the legislative assemblies, and wherever; appeared it seemed to be, and indeed was, without a rival in power and without a limit in its purpose. Like the Ponite, Sea it, knew no retiring

in the reasonings of the report of the committee, because he was in favor of the simple assertion of the right of the House to protect riself. That was a universal right at taching to everything and everybody. If that right of sell-protection were stricken down here and the House were to declare before the world that THE GIGASTIC MANAGED COMPORATIONS OF THE COUNTRY can come in here and control legislation and buy the votes of members on every question in which they are interested, then the House betrayed the liberties of the country and the rights of the people. The House

Committee in reference to the interest due to the Facilic Raitroad companies, and which had been deleated by an objection interposed by Mr. Brooks, of New York. He described the conduct of Mr. A mes before the committee, and depicted him with a sardonic glance, drawing from his capacious pockets memorandum after memorandum, letter after letter, scrap after scrap, which fixed the truth of what he had said. It was impossible for any one to doubt that

MR. ARRE USED TRAY STOCK TO INFLUENCE MEMBERS, and that they had accepted it from him. No one could deny it. It was to protect his interest against assaults in Congress that he desired members to be interested with him; and in officers of the House, the men in strong position, had been selected by Mr. Ames. It was not to be believed that those men came to him and sought to be briled, and that they were satisfied with the miserable pittance which he doled out to them. He believed that Mr. Ames was a perfectly honest man, and that his statements were entirely to be relied apon. Mr. Ames had derived his authority in the matter in a section of the stock was, but the members to whom he sold it did not know it. On the contrary, it was in evidence that they were informed by other persons that the stock was not so good as Mr. Ames had represented. Therefore the committee was obliged to say that on the question of bribery, the facts did not prove that they had been bribed. For himself, it he had made a declaration that those members whose names were present in the memory or every man stood on the level with Mr. Ames had they had been bribed. For himself, it he had made a declaration that those members whose names were present in the memory or every man stood on the level with Mr. Ames, and were guilty in the same degree with him, he (Banka) ought not to have lived an hour, because it was more than the asked Mr. Banks if that did not show a guilty knowledge on the part of Mr. Hopole.

Mr. Banks replied in the negative, adding that the paper referred to did not specify any pur

might say some word which should not be said or might leave some word unsaid fitting for this high occasion. He stood here to say.

over what it was now desing: that it had no constitutional or legal right to expel any member for a crime alleged against him five years ago. The report which he had made from the Judiciary Committee the other day had been slightingly spoken of the said it had been slightingly spoken of the said it had been slightingly spoken of the said it had been so-called members of the Judiciary Committee the other day had so-called members of the Judiciary Committee the other had been so-called members of the Judiciary Committee the other had been so-called members of the Judiciary Committee the other had been so-called members of the Judiciary Committee the other had been so-called members of the Judiciary Committee the other had been and a legislator, that there was no precedent in the so-unitry or England for this procedure; and he would undertake to convince the House of it fit he members would give him their attention. He cited the case of Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, where the Legislature of that State asked for his impeachment on the ground of perjury but the Senate, on three different occasions, had decided, by 16 to 7, that it had no jurisdiction. From that hour to this no legislative body in this country had overruled that decision. He commended on the two cases cited yesterday by Mr. Poland, of the expulsion of John Ward, for forgery, and Christopher Atkinson, for perjury. Those were all the cases that Mr. Poland had been able to find. One of the penalties of forgery was that the party was to have his cars and nose slit, and was it any wonder he asked the House if they objected to have among them a man with his cars and nose slit, and was it any wonder he asked the House if they objected to have among them a man with his cars and nose slit, and was it any wonder he asked the House if they objected to have among them a man with his cars and nose slit, and was it any wonder he ask

believed that if these resolutions were adopted he would live to see, or his son would live to see, the record expunged as

The chairman of the select committee, Mr. Poland, had told the House yesterday that a murderer would be eligible to election. If, then, the people could elect a murderer what business had the House to expel him?

Mr. Burler (continuing)—it is none of your business. If murder was no disqualification for election, what right had the House to supervise it? He appenied to the members of the House to stand together to the members of the House to stand together to a man so honest he could pass through the flows to supervise it? He appenied to Mr. Hanks' statement to-day Mr. Ames could have saved himself by telling a list of the was fatal to so many men, and where daccording to Mr. Hanks' statement to-day Mr. Ames could have saved himself by telling a list of the saved himself, he stood by the truth, and was ready to go hence, as he must shortly go, to meet the God of truth, for whose oath he had shown such respect. They had been told that they must purify the House. How long was it since that phecessity for purification had come upon them? They had sat with two men, yea these many years, and had got only four days more to sit with them. They were no worse now than they had been five years ago on the finding of the committee. If they had not been contaminated up to this time he thought they were likely to escape for four days more, and if they had been contaminated putting them out would not stop the virus. Laughter, They had been told by his eloquent colleague (Banks) to-day that the Credit Mobilier was everywhere—that it was pervading the House and influencing them, except, he supposed five. Ten good men would have saved Gomorran, but there were only five to save this House. (Laughter) The case of Mr. Bowen, of South Carolina, had been spoke of—a biganist, who had done it before their very eyes and yet the House had allowed him to sti in the House and danger of contaminating every married man a

and

THE CASE OF DANIEL E. SICELES,
who, while a member, shot down Harton Key,
neither had been expelled. And who was Oakes Ar
A mechanic of Massachusetts. A shovel maker of M
ethmetts. A man who had carved out a fortune wi
might satisfy the ambition of any man and who rit
that fortune in order to connect the Atlantic and Pa chisets. A min who had carried was and who ris might satisfy the ambition of any man and who ris that fortune in order to connect the Atlantic and Pawith a road of iron. Up to this time that man had is blamcless life. He could go to his home now will prouder record than that of many of those who scenim. On the statement of his accusers Oakes Ames an honest man. On the statement of everybody he an honest man. Was there a man in the House who not believe that Oakes Ames was an honest and a trul man? Who was there that did not believe every whe said? Not the committee. He had kept his d and credit account.

IN HIS SHAPLE BLACKSHITH WAY, but with as much accuracy as it, would be kept in

but with as much accuracy as it would be kept in dirst counting house of the land. Here, then, was honest man, a truthful man, a patriolic man, and were asked to expel him lest other members migh contaminated with his honesty, his truth, and his patism. Caughter and applause. His siyle of briw was the most peculiar one he ever heard of. He reck interest on his orbe and haggied about the percental interest. He bribed a man and asked interest of interest on his bribe and hasgled about the percentage of interest. He bribed a man and asked interest on the bribe. (Laughter.)

The hammer fell, but the time was extended for forty minutes, and Mr. Butler went on with his argument.

What Oakes Ames had exactly done was this. He had said to members. "This stock is valuable; I think we have arranged it so that it will be valuable if we are let alone; If nobody is allowed to levy blackmail on us, and therefore I want you to have such a little medicum of interest in it as that you will prick up your ears whenever the Union Pacific Railroad is mentioned." Was that a bribe! What were these gentlemen to do? It had been found expressly that there was 'nothing asked by Oakes Ames of them. To get them to take the bribe he had to guarantee ten per cent interest on the bribe. Who ever heard of such a bribe as that before? And he had redeemed his guarantee afterwards because Oakes Ames' word was as good as his bond. If every man connected with the matter had stood where Oakes Ames stood, with God's truth, this storm would have blown over and would hardly have made a ripple on the political surface. There was not a man present who did not know that. The truth was that Mrs II was the Caughter on the democratic sude.)

Mr. Buxchaw, (C. M.) rising—I did not deny it and I did

made a rippie on the political surface. There was not a man present who did not know that. They with was that and inculsive who did not know that. They with was that and inculsive who did not get shaky. (Continued laughter.)

Mr. Burken—I sm inculpating nohody, but I say that what has troubled the public conscience of the right, true thinking men of the country is not Credit Mobilier stock, but the lies that have been told about it—daughter and applantse)—and because you have got one truthful man among you you want to get rid of him. (More laugher.) He had no more idea of bribery than he had of lying. These records do not belong to him. Thank God, he told the truth. That is the kind of man whom we raise in Massachusetts. (Laughter.) I am endeavoring to roil back the tide of manny thrown on the old man. The outside world thinks he is a wep-outsy to be compared exacts before Satan fell. You know him, a simple hearted, kind-hearted, broad-hearted, benevoient, truthful, houses old man, and yet the press.

MIAT DARMABLE ENGINE OF SLAMDER AND LIERE.

In slibelied him all over the country until that honest man's name has become a byword and a reproach, and the new spapers tell us what we shall do under these circumstances. How did this Credit Mobilier matter get out? A newspaper reporter stole the document and sold it to a newspaper which published it. It began with the receiving of stolen goods. Let the press expel that member and then we will listen to its suggestion. I am not to be frightened, I thank heaven for one thing, if no more, that I am a man whom God made and not whom the newspapers made. (Laughter.) I am here, I say, to try to roll back this tide of miamy and to let the liouse understand and the country understand what this old man has done. The head and the first had been the suggestion. I am not to be frightened, I thank heaven for one thing, if no more, that I am a man whom God made and not whom the newspapers made. (Laughter.) I am here, I say, to try to roll back this tide of miamy and to let the lio

discussion of the parliamentary question involved, maintaining the bosition assumed by the Judiciary Committee.

After same remarks by Mr. Young (dem.) of Ga. in opposition to the resolutions, and pending some suggestions about the closing of the debate, Mr. Bassasy, rep. of Cal., sent up a substitute for the pending resolutions as follows:—

be heard.

After various informal suggestions and propositions, the
House, at twenty minutes to twelve F. M., took a recess
till ten o'clock to-morrow morning, the first hour to be
for debate, and then the previous question to be called.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. George Washington is the name of the here in the new farce at the London Haymarket, called "The Manager in Love."

M. Favarger will give another series of French recitations during Lent, probably at Association Hall. His elecution is favorably spoken of and his entertainments, if they are equal to their fame, must prove attractive to cultivated people.

Miss Neilson left last evening for St. Louis, to fulfil an engagement in that city. She will subsequently visit Cleveland, Pittsburg and Chicage and will reappear at Booth's on the 12th of May as

Thomas Joyce, the costumer at Booth's Theatre, who was buried yesterday from "the little church." was a veteran actor, having been on the stage nineteen years. Since the opening of Booth's Theatre he was the costumer of that establish ment and his loss is almost irreparable. Mr. John M. Burke, better known as "Dublin

Dan," performed in Carbondale the other evening, and among his other jokes he mentioned an old horse, the property of Peter Loftus, of Carbondale, Of course the people laughed, but Loftus could not appreciate the joke, and Dublin Dan was bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to appear at the April The Teutonic element on the east side of the

metropolis is revelling in the luxuries of a colossal "Black Crook," under the title of "Uriella und Satanas." It is a mixture of genuine sensations, replete with romantic incidents, and sparkling with all the humorous attributes that combine to render spectacular representations unfortunately so much admired. There is, of course, the Evil One to begin with, then scores of handsome queens and fairies, any amount of knights and princes, pirates and soldiers without number, countless courtiers, batteries, castles, ramparts, halls of dazzling spiendor and no end to the squad of ballet girls. Aside. however, from the characteristic flourishes of popular sensations, "Uriella und Satanas" is by no means without merit, and the style in which it has been produced reflects some credit on the enter-prising directress, Mile. Sangue.

HORSE NOTES.

John Harper's fine old brood mare Nantura, by Counterplet (Brauner's Eclipse), dam Quiz, by Bertrand, has reached the Chestnut Hill Stud Farm, Philadelphia. She will be bred to Leaming ton. Nantura is nineteen years old, and notwithstanding her age, is the finest looking brood mare in America. She is the dam of Longfellow.

George E. Perrin has a very fine brood mare.

She is twelve years old, fitteen hands three inches high, finely formed and fully developed. The mare was sired by Biggot's Rattler, dam by Vermon Hambletonian; has never been trained or engaged in a race, yet she can trot in 2:35, striding nineteen feet. This mare has three colts; the first, sired by Peacemaker, is three years old

ASH WEDNERDAY.

The opening of the Lenten season yesterday may be regarded as truly auspicious. The weather was more Spring-like than might have been expected and was such, perhaps, as to induce many to attend divine service who might otherwise have neglected importance. At all the churches the congregations were more than usually large, and in the Catholic churches the ceremonies of biessing and distributing the ashes were witnessed by immense crowds. The sakes used are made from the remnants of altar linen and furniture and blessed pains, which are burned together, and at the close of the mass are blessed and distributed among those who apply. Those wishing to receive the "blessed ashes" approach the sanctuary rails, and, kneeling down, are waited upon by the officiating elergyman, who, with the ashes, marks the sign of the cross on each one's forehead, repeating at the same time these words:—"Memento homo quia pulois est, et is pulverim reverteria." The caremony is very simple and does not partate of the magnificence which usually characterizes ceremonies in the Catholic Church. It is, however, very impressive, and the large numbers who attended in the several churches yesterday showed that there is a really deep-seated religious feeling pervading the cemmunity. the fact that the day was one of so much re

Nathaniel A. Tucker, United States Army Nathaniel A. Tucker, colonel by brevet in the United States army, died in Burlington, Vt., on Tuesday, the 25th inst. He was first common the 13th of June, in the year 1864. on the 13th of June, in the year 1854. Colonia Tucker was born in Massachusetts and appointed to service from the State of Vermont. He was well and familiarly known throughout the country as an officer of the Ordanace and Pay Department. He was stationed for many years at Washington, and there, as in all other places, was acceptable as an officer and gentleman of much talent, geniality of manner and wil.

BRAWL IN THE BOWERY.

eob H. Day, colored, of No. 8 Downing street, was stabbed in the eye yesterday afternoon, by colored man named Swartz, during an altercation between them, at the corner of Grand affect and the Bowers. Officer Burke, of the Feurteenth pre-cinct took Day to the station house, where he would was dressed by Dr. Steele and he left for

WHAT AMES ACTUALLY DID; at least what Butler said that he did, or insisted he did, in order to make his point clear. The dabblers in stock trembled for fear that Ames' counsel would slip up. Brooks revived his drooping spirits, and every eye was centred on Butler and every ear strained to catch the explanation to be made in Ames' defence. Honest Ames then looked up

AN HONEST MAN IN CONGRESS.

Then came peals of laughter and some applause. The idea of Congress expelling an honest man Butler rang the changes on "Old Honesty," affect ing Ames to tears and laughter alternately. Whitthorn, of Tennessee, did not reliah the al lusion to the Adjutant General of that State, who ran away to treason and rebellion with the money of the Tennesseeans, Next, Ben looked at the re-

remark, "I am God-made, not a newspaper-made man." This was too much for Sam Cex, and he interjected the remark, 'But you do hot look no act like your father." A peroration to honesty and virtue, with this brazen image of Ames before him oncluded Butler's defence of the great shoveller. Shellabarger. Wilson and Eldridge consumed the remainder of the evening. At half-past eleven o'clock it was agreed to take a recess until to. morrow, at ten o'clock, when, after an hour's debate, the previous question will be called, and an effort made to dispose of the scendal and the scandalous actors. Ritchie, from Maryland, would a resolution adopted to the effect that all THE END OF THE DESATE.

porter's gallery—at least his eyes were directed to

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

be taken after the reading of the journal to-morrow, the debate closing to-day, and giving members time to see the arguments in the Globe. Mr. MANNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., suggested that after the

Mr. Hals, (fep.) of Me., proposed that at ten o'clock to-night the previous question be seconded.

The Spraker cut short other suggestions and proposi-tions by stating that they were a mere waste of time, inas-

MR. RITCHIE'S SUBSTITUTE.

tion, and declaring as the rense of the body that the transaction was corrupting in tendency, pernicious in example and grossly improper, and that the members concerned it deserve the severe censure of the House.

Mr. VOORDERS, of Indiana, declined to yield to have the substitute offered, and he also declined to yield to a motion for the admission of ladies, but finally yielded for the latter.